

Rwandan Genocide Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Approximately how long did the Rwandan Genocide last?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 100 days ✓**
- D. 200 days

What event is considered the catalyst for the Rwandan Genocide?

- A. The signing of the Arusha Accords
- B. The assassination of President Juvénal Habyarimana ✓**
- C. The independence of Rwanda
- D. The beginning of the Rwandan Civil War

Which colonial power exacerbated ethnic tensions in Rwanda by favoring the Tutsi minority?

- A. Germany
- B. France
- C. Belgium ✓**
- D. United Kingdom

Who led the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) during the genocide?

- A. Juvénal Habyarimana
- B. Paul Kagame ✓**
- C. Roméo Dallaire
- D. Agathe Uwilingiyimana

What was the primary weapon used by perpetrators during the genocide?

- A. Firearms
- B. Machetes ✓**
- C. Poison
- D. Bombs

Explain the impact of colonial rule on the ethnic divisions in Rwanda.

Colonization by Belgium intensified ethnic divisions in Rwanda by implementing a system that privileged the Tutsi over the Hutu, fostering resentment and animosity that ultimately contributed to the Rwandan Genocide.

Which countries were involved in the colonization of Rwanda?

- A. Germany ✓**
- B. Belgium ✓**
- C. France
- D. United Kingdom

What were some of the challenges faced by the UN peacekeeping forces during the genocide?

- A. Limited mandate ✓**
- B. Lack of resources ✓**
- C. Strong international support
- D. Hostile environment ✓**

Analyze the significance of the Arusha Accords in the context of the Rwandan Civil War.

The Arusha Accords, signed in 1993, were intended to end the Rwandan Civil War by promoting a power-sharing government and establishing a framework for peace, but they ultimately failed to stop the conflict and contributed to the conditions that led to the genocide in 1994.

Which factors contributed to the ethnic tensions in Rwanda prior to the genocide?

- A. Colonial favoritism ✓**
- B. Economic disparities ✓**
- C. Language differences

D. Political propaganda ✓

What were the main objectives of the Gacaca courts in post-genocide Rwanda?

The main objectives of the Gacaca courts in post-genocide Rwanda were to promote justice, facilitate reconciliation, and encourage community healing by involving local communities in the trial and resolution of genocide-related cases.

Describe the role of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in ending the genocide.

The RPF, led by Paul Kagame, intervened militarily in April 1994, defeating the Hutu-led government responsible for the genocide and stopping the mass killings of Tutsi and moderate Hutu.

Discuss the international community's response to the Rwandan Genocide and its effectiveness.

The international community's response to the Rwandan Genocide was inadequate, with minimal intervention from major powers and a failure to recognize the scale of the crisis until it was too late.

Which of the following were outcomes of the Arusha Accords?

- A. Ceasefire agreement ✓**
- B. Power-sharing government ✓**
- C. Immediate end to the genocide
- D. Return of refugees ✓**

What were some of the international criticisms regarding the response to the Rwandan Genocide?

- A. Delayed intervention ✓**
- B. Inadequate media coverage ✓**
- C. Insufficient humanitarian aid ✓**
- D. Effective military intervention

Which ethnic group was primarily targeted during the Rwandan Genocide?

- A. Hutu
- B. Tutsi ✓**

- C. Twa
- D. None of the above

How did the Rwandan Genocide affect the country's social and political landscape in the years following the events?

The genocide resulted in the establishment of a Tutsi-dominated government, significant social upheaval, and ongoing challenges related to reconciliation and ethnic relations.

What was the role of Roméo Dallaire during the Rwandan Genocide?

- A. President of Rwanda
- B. Leader of the RPF
- C. UN peacekeeping force commander ✓**
- D. Prime Minister of Rwanda

What roles did the Gacaca courts play in post-genocide Rwanda?

- A. Speedy trials for genocide perpetrators ✓**
- B. Promoting national reconciliation ✓**
- C. Establish new laws
- D. Providing financial compensation to victims

Which international body established the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)?

- A. African Union
- B. United Nations ✓**
- C. European Union
- D. NATO